

9-30-1970

UA94/6/3 Expatriate

Bruce Tucker

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Recommended Citation

Tucker, Bruce, "UA94/6/3 Expatriate" (1970). *Student/Alumni Personal Papers*. Paper 115.
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Expatriate

September 30, 1970

10 Cents



Support Your Local Police

Crime and Punishment

...Editor's note: Following is A.S. President John Lyne's account of his encounter with local justice. He is in no way connected with the Expatriate but because of the wide interest in these events he consented to tell his story for our readers.

By JOHN LYNE

For those who have never been smashed into a brick wall of errant authority or been blocked by the whims of human dispositions from the most basic concepts of justice, the frustrations of those who have are difficult to understand. Before I experienced a true sense of helplessness in the face of improper arrest, there was little empathy I could give to those who had. Everyone accepts that justice will be sometimes aborted: no one expects it to happen to him. It may be only in experiencing personal vulnerability that the rights of others become the rights of yourself. It is my hope that some may experience vicariously through the following account that sense of vulnerability.

I encountered my first friction with the American and the Bowling Green system of justice and I was burned by disillusionment. The substance of the incident was insignificant enough, which is what in fact worries me. Could it be that

what I observed was just petty enough to be an exposed fringe, and that the incidental practices of police abuse indicate an underlying attitude?

The evening I experienced my first arrest began about 9 p.m. at a local student hangout, which features a crowd, a bar, and (sometimes) live music. This particular night was special because of an extremely talented musician playing there. Between 9 and 11 I bought one beer, and a friend bought me another. About midnight several of us drove to a Park Street residence to rap and listen to records. The house is a duplex with students living in both sides, and there was a party going on in the other half (which I was unaware of until informed.)

About 20 people inside were sitting and talking, against a background of Dylan records. Some were drinking, but there was no rowdiness, no unreasonable noise. I sat on the couch and the topic of my conversation at the time of the officers' arrival sticks in my mind. A girl had just told me I had lost weight over the summer and that I should watch my diet. She, a bystander and I then launched a discussion of the nutritional value of various foods. We were discussing tuna fish, I believe, when officer Mills abruptly entered the room without knocking and without

warrant and announced that the party was over. Anyone who said a word got a flashlight shined in his eyes although the room was well-lighted. Another officer remained in the background.

Witnesses who saw the police arrive reported that the search light was directed at surrounding houses, since there was not sufficient noise emanating from the party to be heard by the officers. Officer Mills later admitted that he located the group only by questioning someone leaving.

I asked who had complained but received no response. The group sat for a minute, obviously stunned and aware that the officer was overstepping his bounds, but no one dared be obstinate. Many started filing out, myself among them. The stereo was still playing and a girl still seated on the floor asked someone to turn it off then turned to the officer and asked him to leave. Her last words were, "We weren't doing anything." At that point officer Mills announced her arrest for drunken, disorderly conduct. ("D'n'D" in McDonald's - like fast order lingo).

I didn't know the girl but it was apparent that she was about to cry. Looking at her, I said, "I'll be a witness to that." For that the wrath of the Absolute fell upon me—Officer Mills immediately turned and took my arm. Drunk and disorderly. One in

each arm seemed to satisfy him, so we were directed to the patrol car.

As we stood waiting to get in and as the officer surveyed the other guests who were standing mouths agape, Steve Tichenor approached him and said in a subdued manner, "Officer, this isn't right. If you take them, you might as well take me too."

"Do you want to go too?"

"I guess so."

It took a little time to think up an appropriate charge there, but at the station the inspiration came. "Obstructing justice." That happens to be a high misdemeanor, punishable by years in jail. The officer's court testimony had Steve physically blocking him, which is something no long-haired college student with a fragile skull is likely to do. Steve knew better.

As soon as we got into the car I asked for a breathalyzer test. If one is charged with drunkenness it seems logical that he should have an opportunity to prove otherwise at the time.

"You don't get nothing," was the reply.

It was obvious why we would get no breath test.

At the jail Steve and I were herded into

(Continued on page 2)

Of Crime and Punishment

(Continued from page 1)

an open section with about 20 prisoners, and the girl was put in a cell for the night with an accused murderess. We knew our friends would be there soon with bail. They did come but were told to leave lest they too be arrested. Another girl came to the station to complain, we later learned. She was arrested.

Meanwhile things were not too pleasant at the jail. It was cool that night and Steve was coughing heavily from bronchitis. Unfortunately we had to lie on a bare concrete floor. We could not understand why no one had come to see about us.

At 7 a.m. when the bondsman came in, he was our only link to the outside world. Everyone eagerly signed up for bond. It struck us as odd that he asked how many of us were students. When he returned to announce the list of those who were eligible there were five notable exceptions: the four students in our cell (two others unrelated to our case were brought in and the girl.) "No bail and no plea." A hearing would be held the next morning and we were to remain in jail until then. The judge had determined who would be eligible for bail.

Suddenly the novelty of the situation could no longer distract us. The bars were real. We had no link to the outside world. We pleaded for a telephone call and were told we no longer had the right. When I appealed to an employee who knew me, consent was given to my making a call on behalf of all the students who were there. There was presumed to be some group identity there for which I was appointed "spokesman."

After a call to a Civil Liberties Union member, we were soon released on our recognizance until the hearing. The judge informed us of charges. The girl worked in Hopkinsville and felt she couldn't miss her job for the hearing and a trial. After considerable thought, she admitted non-existent guilt, paid a fine and left. Most people can't afford innocence.

The following week was hell for Steve and me. It was discouraging to find many local lawyers refusing our case because

When the day of the trial came we had numerous witnesses on hand including neighbors who heard no noise. After a full day's wait, however, the witnesses were not needed. The two officers' testimony seemed to be so lacking in substance and consistency that the case was dismissed. Although I was vividly described as staggering, slurring speech and talking in a loud, boisterous manner, the officers had recalled my saying only one thing: "I'll be a witness to that." Steve was

But what about officers who continue to enter without warrant, who arrest arbitrarily and who supply "standard" testimony at trials? What of those who are denied bail because they are students or for any other reason? What of those students who report being beaten and threatened by the police? What of those who can't afford the price of innocence?

The system, for us, has now run its course, and we are again free. For a misdemeanor charge (and a false one at

'Suddenly the novelty of the situation could no longer distract us. The bars were real. We had no link to the outside world. We pleaded for a telephone call and were told we no longer had the right.'

they "have to live here." The publicity was embarrassing and damaging. The hate mail and general gossip was disgusting. I would never have believed the things that "educated" people said to me. I was cornered with one memorable "love it or leave it" speech. Everyone warned of jury prejudice and likelihood of conviction. Hair cutting was generally advised.

It's amazing how media coverage of an arrest carries the presumption of guilt in the public eye.

reprimanded for his "serious" obstruction by the judge, even though this too was dismissed.

It was all a big deal for us, but I suspect the type of arrest made against us is not uncommon. I shudder to think of those who go through similar experiences but it's not worth it to make waves. It isn't.

that) we have undergone a night in jail, public embarrassment, lawyer fees about six times the cost of the fine, but worst of all a sense of disillusionment and loss of confidence in the whole process. (And, oh yes, the girl who paid her fine to get back to her job was fired because of her arrest.) Justice has been done.

Speak Out

Discrimination to be Aired

Despite laws patterned to prevent housing discrimination prejudiced selectivity remains a dilemma confronting many Western students.

According to Dr. Norman Holy, secretary of the local Human Rights Commission, although housing discrimination is all too common, few complaints are ever filed. The reason, Holy believes, is that people are unaware of the avenues of recourse open to them. To rectify this situation and to demonstrate that discrimination is a real problem affecting many people, on October 1 a general meeting of black and international students will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Center to air "all kinds of discrimination" and to discuss the off-campus housing situation, which Holy labeled "bad."

Presently, three instances of discrimination involving Western students and Bowling Green landlords have been reported to the Commission. The accusations, leveled against two trailer park owners and an apartment complex, stem from refusals to rent to black students. The complaints against both trailer parks were made by a Western graduate and typify the pattern such discrimination usually follows.

When inquiring about renting space at a trailer park he believed successfully integrated, the complainant, presently a city employee, was told by the landlord that none was available. Because several empty lots were in full view, the complainant suspected a violation of his rights

(Continued on page 5)




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By TOM TODD

"Be prepared. Avoid the heartbreak and inconvenience of having to cut your vacation trip short."

This bit of advice from a well known advertisement for traveler's checks could well have been directed at the high school and college students who planned to tour Europe this summer under the auspices of World Academy Incorporated tours. On July 3, World Academy, a Cincinnati-based student-travel organization, declared itself bankrupt. At the time of the bankruptcy proceedings in federal district court in Cincinnati there were approximately 3500 students—12 of them Western students—in Europe on World Academy tours.

Return plane fare for the students in Europe had already been paid for by the World Academy, but hotel accommodations were all cancelled forcing the students to return home almost immediately. One French-language tour group arrived in Paris only to have to turn around the next day and go home. "They didn't pick up much French," said their tour leaders.

Western was a participant in the World Academy program and at the time of the bankruptcy announcement there were twelve Western students and two faculty members in Europe on tour, according to Dr. Raymond L. Cravens, Vice-president for Academic affairs.

Each of the 12 Western students have filed claims against the company, Cravens said. It was indicated at the time of the bankruptcy action however, that the students could not expect to receive more than a return of 10 cents on the dollar.

Ken Bowman, one of the Western students participating in the program, said that each student paid nearly \$1100 to the World Academy for the tour. "We were in Europe for 12 days of a 30-day tour," Bowman said. The monetary loss to each student was approximately \$600.

In June after investors failed to provide additional money World Academy found itself approximately \$1.5 million in debt. In early July, at the time of the bankruptcy action, the company listed assets of \$800,000 and liabilities of nearly \$3 million. A lawyer familiar with the business was quoted as saying, "It was a combination of poor business judgement and misrepresentation. It is inconceivable that World Academy didn't realize three

Cravens and two other administrators toured Europe last summer as guests of the World Academy. The group checked such things as facilities available to the students. David Porter, then Vice-president of Associated Students, also went to Europe at his own expense and reported very favorably about the World Academy program.

A survey of undergraduate study abroad

students in America waiting to leave for Europe Cravens added.

Many students experienced difficulty in credits for the courses they were supposed to have completed in Europe. This was not true of the Western students involved. When news of the World Academy collapse was announced Cravens and others went to work and devised a plan whereby the Western students would be allowed to complete their course requirements on campus during the summer. "None of our students lost any credits," Cravens said.

In May of 1968 a proposal was submitted to Dr. Paul G. Hatcher, Dean of the Potter College of Liberal Arts, by Dr. Hugh Agee, Dr. LeRoy Little and Dr. Bardhyl Pogoni, all of the English department. The proposal "for the establishment of a Western Kentucky University study center in Pisa, Italy" was drafted under the Institute of International Education guidelines which suggest university extension centers instead of reliance upon commercial groups.

Work on the proposal was begun early in 1967 according to Pogoni and regular meetings with Hatcher and Cravens were held. "Dr. Cravens explored my proposal with great care," Pogoni said. The administration checked things like police relations with the students, medical services, food and living services, local political situations and many other things," Pogoni said. "Then one day at a meeting we were told that Western had decided to affiliate with World Academy," he added.

"I only wish that they had taken as great a care in investigating the World Academy as they did with my proposal," Pogoni said. "I think that Dr. Cravens is still genuinely interested in this proposal," he added.

Responding to a question about Pogoni's proposal, Cravens said, "The World Academy program was chosen not in lieu of any other programs, but only as one of many." Cravens added that Pogoni's proposal was still being considered along with other ideas including a cooperative extension program with Kentucky's other regional universities.

Cravens expressed optimism at the prospect of establishing an academic year program in Europe in the near future. The problem is finding the right program, he added.



Rome/ End of the Trail

months ago that it didn't have enough money to send these kids over," he said.

"Reliable credit checks made as late as May indicated to us that World Academy was a perfectly sound company," Cravens said. Cravens added that he considered "this unfortunate incident" a result of poor management of internal matters of the World Academy.

made by the Institute of International Education which was made available to the administration advised colleges and universities not to depend on commercial concerns to provide travel and living accommodations for their academic programs abroad.

Western set up its own academic program and only relied on the World Academy for travel and living accommodations, Cravens said.

Cravens explained that it was his understanding that at the time of the bankruptcy announcement there was enough money in World Academy accounts in European banks to cover the remainder of existing tours. The problem was that after the company declared bankruptcy European business would not cooperate with the group for food and living accommodations, Cravens said. The announcement had to be made because there were additional plane loads of

Focus on the Arts

By STEVE TICHENOR

On October 5, Dr. Jack Heckman, a former Western faculty member, will deliver the first of a three-part series on priest-scientist-philosopher, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin who has, in Heckman's words, "effected a synthesis of science and religion that could totally destroy the age-old myth that they must be enemies." The series, entitled *Discovery and Creativity*, is an illustrated analysis of the principle elements of Chardin's thought. The first lecture will begin at 7:00 p.m. in the Newman Center basement. Admission will be free.

Van Meter will host another outstanding achievement in theatre on Oct. 8th, when the award-winning musical "1776" is presented. The play portrays events in the lives of many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence during the three eventful months before its signing.

The production, now playing in New York, will make only one Bowling Green appearance. The time has been tentatively set at 8:15 p.m. The prices are from four dollars down. Students will receive a discount.

The Western Art Gallery will open with a show entitled "Drawings in Colors." These drawings circulated by the California Collection of Arts and Crafts, are executed in colored pencils, oil pastels, watercolors, acrylics and other mixed media. They will be on display in room 1, Cherry Hall from 8 to 4 p.m. Sept. 21 through Oct. 2.

From Oct. 5 through Oct. 19, Bill Green, a member of Western's Art Dept., will exhibit a collection of paintings, sculpture and photography in room 1 of Cherry Hall. The gallery will open at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m.

Theatre 100 - "City Slicker and Our Nell." A one act melodrama directed by Shirlee Strother. Oct. 1, 2, 3, 8:15 p.m., room 100, Gordon Wilson Hall.

Cinema Guild - "Pretty Poison." Tuesday Weld. "The Gunfighter." Gregory Peck. Karl Malden. Oct. 8-7 p.m. room 103, Garrett Student Center.

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Speaker Policy Proposed

By BRUCE TUCKER

A proposed policy for non-university speakers will come under the scrutiny--and possibly the scalpel--of the Board of Regents at their next meeting.

Ordinarily consideration by the regents would be a formality but since the last meeting at which the scalpel was more like a blunt instrument with which the life was

bludgeoned out of a proposal to provide for 12 voting students on the Academic Council--it was been speculated that the regents will water down the proposed policy.

In a key passage the proposed policy states "the University recognizes the right of members of its academic community to engage in free discussion and to hear

speakers of their own choice." Any officially recognized organization of students, faculty, administrators or staff may invite speakers of their choice to the campus to further educational goals."

The document would require that sponsoring organizations assume responsibility in the area of "federal, state and local law." Sponsoring groups would also be required to submit a form to the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs before a scheduled event. If the Dean of Student Affairs does not act against the request within five days after the form is filed then approval of the request is to be assumed.

Denial of the use of university facilities would be on the basis of "advocacy of courses of action (which) would present a clear and present danger to the normal functioning of the university." In an annotation to the text of the proposal, advocacy is defined as "preparing the group addressed for imminent action and steeling it to such action, as opposed to the abstract espousal of the moral propriety of a course of action by resort to force."

In other words a speaker who may propose violent revolution as a viable political alternative would be acceptable while a speaker who would advise violent action at that moment would be unacceptable. The proposed document does not make clear how the university will ascertain what a speaker intends to say before he says it.

The proposal is the work of a 10-member committee appointed by President Dero Downing in response to demands by demonstrating students last spring for an open speaker policy. The only students on the committee were John Lyne, A.S. President and Doug Alexander, A.S. Vice President. The committee wrote to more than 100 schools for information on their speaker policies. The present document is the result of more than 10 meetings--some of them as long as five hours--held this summer.

(Because of the importance of a speaker policy in an academic community the full text of the proposal which the regents are to consider follows.)

"Western Kentucky University believes that freedom of inquiry and open exchange of ideas are essential aspects of the educational process. The university recognizes the right of members of its academic community to engage in free discussion and to hear speakers of their own choice.

"Any officially recognized organization of students, faculty, administrators or staff may invite speakers of their choice to the campus to further educational goals. Although institutional procedures are necessary to govern the use of campus facilities, they will not be used to hamper the scheduling of speakers or as devices for censorship. No restrictions will be placed upon the selection of speakers or their subject matter except those provided by law.

"The university requires that speakers and sponsoring organizations accept responsibility in the exercise of their right to free expression under federal, state and local law. Speakers and programs must not interfere with the normal functioning of the university, and the right of members of the academic community not to participate will be respected. The views expressed by a speaker are not necessarily those of the university or the sponsoring organization.

Meetings will be conducted in a spirit of free inquiry with courtesy and respect

accorded all participants. A member or members of the sponsoring organization will normally preside over the meeting, present the speaker and conduct any question period which becomes a part of the proceedings. When he finds it necessary to insure an orderly meeting, the president of the university may limit attendance to members of the university community, may designate a tenured faculty member to preside, may insist that the speaker be subjected to questions from the floor and may establish other reasonable rules of procedure.

To facilitate making arrangements for speakers and to minimize conflicts in scheduling events, a responsible officer of a sponsoring student organization will file two copies of the scheduling form for non-university speakers with the Dean of Student Affairs. If the Dean of Student Affairs has not acted upon the request within five (5) days after the form is filed (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) approval of the request shall be assumed.

The university's responsibility to provide for the normal functioning of the institution may necessitate the denial of campus facilities to speakers whose advocacy of courses of action would present a clear and present danger to the normal functioning of the university.* If a request is denied the sponsoring organization may obtain a *de novo* hearing of the request by a committee. The committee shall consist of the president and vice president of the Associated Students, two faculty members appointed by the president of the university for a one year term beginning May 15 of each calendar year, and a third faculty member selected by the other four members for a one year term. Decisions of the committee may be appealed to the president and Board of Regents and, ultimately, to the appropriate civil courts.

This policy statement does not apply to the appearance of speakers in scheduled classroom activities.

The scheduling of facilities by faculty, administration and staff organizations will be made through the office of the vice president for academic affairs.

*Advocacy, as used here and as defined by a federal court in *Stacy v. Williams* (300 F. Supp. 963, 1969) means preparing the group addressed for imminent action and steeling it to such action, as opposed to the abstract espousal of the moral propriety of a course of action by a resort to force; and there must be not only advocacy to action but also a reasonable apprehension of imminent danger to the essential functions and purposes of the institution.

A request made by a recognized organization may be denied only if the head of the institution, or his authorized designee, determines, after proper inquiry, that the proposed speech will constitute a clear and present danger to the institution's orderly operation by the speaker's advocacy of such actions as:

1. The violent overthrow of the government of the United States, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or any political subdivision thereof; or
2. The willful damage or destruction, or seizure and subversion, or the institution's buildings or other property; or
3. The forcible disruption or impairment of, or interference with, the institution's regularly scheduled classes or other educational functions; or
4. The physical harm, coercion, intimidation, or other invasion of lawful rights or the institution's officials, faculty members or students; or
5. Other campus disorder of a violent nature."

Proposed Policy at a Glance

- *Procedures...will not be used as devices for censorship.*
- *Speakers and programs must not interfere with the normal functioning of the university.*
- *The president may limit attendance to members of the university community.*
- *This policy statement does not apply...to classroom activities.*
- *A request may be denied if...the proposed speech will constitute a clear and present danger.*

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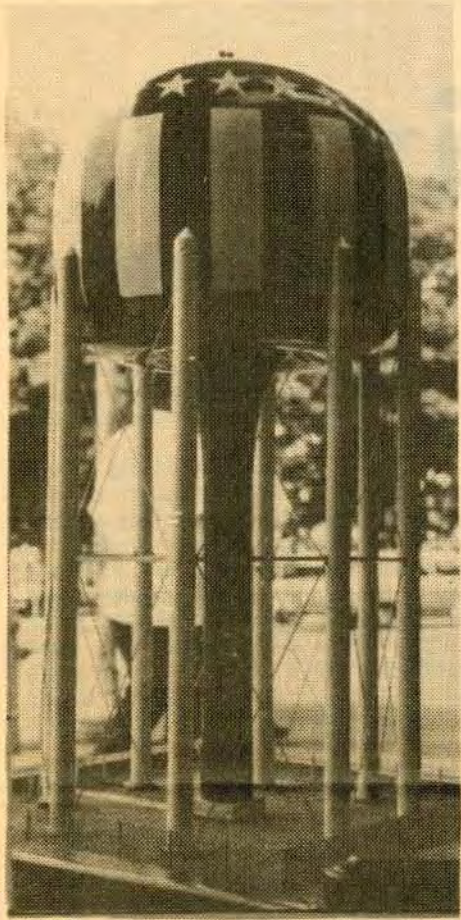
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Western's Tower of Babbble

By RICK NEUMAYER

If the pilots and politicians will but lend their consent, we soon will have in our community living proof of what we have long suspected: a red, white and blue water tower, replete with stars and stripes, will confirm that patriotism is to Bowling Green what swamp gas is to Ann Arbor.

For this confirmation, we can thank Bowling Green Mayor Robert Graham, patriot emeritus, leader of men, needs sensor and founder of the Graham Crackers, a public-spirited group of Southern patriots.



Bowling Green's . . .

Painting the water tower near the hospital to look like an American flag was Robert Graham's idea.

Speak Out

(Continued from page 2)

and filed a complaint with the State Commission.

Questioned about the incident by a State Commission representative, the landlord reportedly said he simply did not "like" the complainant but offered no reasons; later, he said he had refused the young man, who is single, because he rents to married couples only. The representative canvassed the park and found several single persons living there.

A refusal of this nature is "quite common," Dr. Holy said, and added that some landlords apparently eventually fell they have filled their non-white "quota."

The Human Rights Commission exists to protect anyone who believes his rights violated because of race, creed, color, religion or national origin. A complaint of housing discrimination, Holy emphasized,

And good ideas, like yawns, spread.

Early this week, it was my good fortune to be invited to an advance unveiling of the painted model of the water tower (currently painted a dull, channel catfish green) which stands in front of the Paul L. Garrett Student--er, Conference-Center.

*'And good ideas,
like yawns, spread.'*

The idea to paint a symbolic design on the water tower on The Hill was a good one, since its only redeeming qualities are the shade it offers the weary who pause to rest on the concrete slab beneath it and its aura of mild eroticism, not unlike that exuded by Pearce-Ford Tower.

Alton Streth, the university's Coordinator of Extraterrestrial Physical Plant Decoration, was the creative genius who came up with the design and color scheme for the water tower.

(Streth, you will recall, personally convinced the Board of Regents to shelve plans for the sculpting of headgear for the Cherry Statue and, later, was credited with wresting funds from the state legislature to finance the graveling of the Science Complex roof.)

"I spent days on this," Streth beamed as he whisked the red towel from the model tower and basked in the gasp from the sparse crowd.

On hand were: Harry Silky, who has headed up the graduate assistant survey since 1956; a representative of the university attorney's office; six representatives of the public relations office; three painters; G. N. Flosk, liaison man between the president and the academic council, the President of the University and, of course, me, representing the media.

"The red pipes and the black dome are a perfect combination," gushed Silky.

"The dome is white," the President of the University gently corrected.

"Well, it is!" exclaimed Silky, peering closely. "Must have been the way the light was hitting it."

As I took notes, I caught the nervous squirm of a public relations office representative out of the corner of my eye.

"Sir," the PR man finally said softly to the President of the University.

"Sir, that design on the top - isn't that a swa..."

"Of course it isn't," snapped the president. "You'll have your information to write as a news release. Base it on what I say, not what you see."

"Well, I always have," the PR man said defensively. "Haven't I?"

"It's like this," said the President of the University, "after the thing is painted, your release can tell how the painters were instructed to paint a solid line from the center of the dome in all four directions, signifying the face that Western graduates can be found in all four corners of the earth."

"Then," he continued, "your release can point out that instead of being due west, east and so forth, the painter, after drawing the lines three-fourths of their total lengths, found out that he had drawn the lines northeast, southwest and so on."

"I don't understand, sir," the PR man said.

*'... the university is as
democratic as the
community is patriotic.'*

Silky smiled and the representative of the attorney's office bent over to pick up the Reader's Digest that had fallen out of his pocket.

"Well," the President of the University said patiently, "as I pointed out to Mr. Streth, your release will tell how the painter had the good sense to go to the end of each line and head it in its proper direction by making a ninety-degree turn to the right and painting to the edge of the dome."

Flosk stared at the president in unadulterated awe as the faces of the PR people began to light up with understanding.

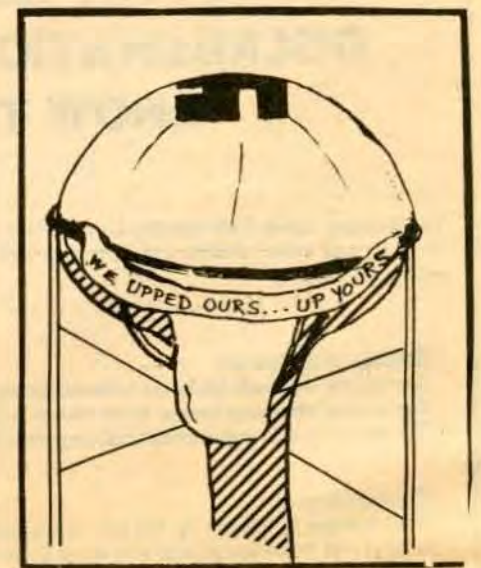
I scribbled furiously.

Underneath the model dome hung a contraption which looked like a tiny, up-sidedown parachute suspended by three strips of canvas.

Streth, anticipating my question, noted proudly, "Jock Strap by Omar, the NAME in tents."

And there, in its splendor, was Western's tower (not to be confused with Western Towers), proving that the university is as democratic as the community is patriotic.

A public showing of the model will be on display at the Student--er, Conference-Center next Tuesday.



Western's

Admission will be one parking ticket.

When the completed tank is dedicated next spring, the President of the University told me, a huge banner will hang from the structure to remind the student body that it should emulate the administration's pride in the school.

"We Upped Ours," the banner will read, "Up Yours."

does not imply the landlord's guilt but does enable Commission representatives to investigate his records. If the commission finds the complaint invalid, the case is dismissed and both parties are notified that an error has been made.

If discrimination has occurred, a conciliation agreement requiring the landlord to rent the housing in question if still available to the complainant or to rent to him as soon as another place is available is drawn up.

Should the landlord refuse to abide by the agreement, the case receives a public hearing. This is seldom necessary, Holy said, because most landlords prefer to settle without publicity. All complaints are kept strictly confidential, he added, and the names of either party are not released.

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Keown Threatens Counselors

By MIKE HARRIS

In the continuing story of administrative intimidation of students, Dean of Student Affairs Charles Keown has told four women's dorm counselors active in recent efforts to abolish women's dorm hours, that should they happen to turn in their resignations, he would most certainly find reasons to accept them.

Keown, responding to rumors of a walk-out in protest of existing dorm hours by residents of Rodes-Harlin Hall, told the counselors that this was not a threat, but only advice. He suggested that if they didn't like the way the dorms are run, that they quit their jobs.

Keown also told Bob Hatfield, vice-president of the sophomore class, who previously has worked with the Women's

Residence Hall Council in connection with dorm hours, that if he exerted any influence in the direction of a walk-out, that he was "headed for trouble." Hatfield denied any involvement in a possible walk-out.

Before he talked to Hatfield and the counselors, Keown met with five residents of Rodes-Harlin, including two counselors, to discuss the prospects of abolishing women's dorm hours. He was given a petition signed by 275 residents of Rodes-Harlin which called for the abolition of "these obsolete and insane rules." Keown said that the girls could draw up all the petitions they wanted to, but they would have no effect on him. He told them that a mass walk-out would be equally futile. He added that any attempt by the girls to obtain the backing of the "Associated

Students would be a wasted effort, since "they really have no power, anyway."

One of the girls then asked Keown who they should see to get something done. Keown said that they "were at the right place now." He added that he had been working on the possibility of self-regulating hours for Western women for the last six months. He told the girls to come back in three weeks, when he would inform them of any progress.

The next day, Keown called all the counselors who had signed the petition into his office for a conference. Only four attended. It was then that he advised them of his position on their resignation. He also said he wanted them to use their influence to deter a walk-out. He said that if any

"radical action" is taken, he would quit working on any changes the girls wanted.

Keown rejected the idea of issuing a pass key to every women's dorm resident if self-regulating hours are ever implemented. Loss of keys would soon break security, he explained.

The latest move by the abolitionists is a survey, to be distributed to every girls' dorm, and then given to the Women's Residence Hall Council, a group composed of the presidents of the women's dorms. The survey asks for the classification of each participant and whether she wants self-regulating dorm hours or not.

The results of the survey will be given to the Residence Hall Council, which will present it to Keown.

WHAT CAN A STUDENT DO TO PROTECT HIMSELF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING? KNOW THE LAW!

The Bowling Green Fair Housing Law declares that all citizens must receive equal treatment from all real estate dealers and operators and financial institutions in seeking, buying or renting of housing.

Housing NOT Covered:

Any person who sells his home without the aid of a broker.
The person who rents four or fewer rooms in his home.
The owner of a four-apartment building when the owner lives in one of the apartments.

Housing Covered:

Most housing is covered by the law. All housing offered through multiple listing services is covered. All housing and land advertised by real estate firms is covered.

Note: All housing not covered by the Bowling Green IS covered by a federal law.

PHONE FIRST

Some people have found it helpful to call to get necessary information about price, availability, terms, location and number of units available, and a telephone call need not reveal racial identity. Remember, it must be proven that the house or room is really available - only when the law is violated will the Human Rights Commission be able to help you.

BE PREPARED

Try to write down as much of the circumstances as possible when you believe you have been discriminated against.

WRITE DOWN

The agent's name and all conversation between the agent and yourself.
How you found out about the property.
The specific incident which you believe was discriminatory.
Any knowledge you have of others being told property was available after you were told it was not.

WHEN YOU NEED HELP

CALL OR WRITE:

The Bowling Green Human Rights Commission
P. O. Box 585
842-6571, 843-1792 or 745-3457
(Ask for Norman Holy.)

Hendrix

Miss Him, Miss Him

By TOM TODD

".....I'm the one who has to go,
When it's time for me to die.
So let me live my life....."

This plea, found in the lyrics of a rock song, written by Jimi Hendrix, has proved to be most prophetic. On the morning of Friday, September 18, in a London hotel room, Jimi Hendrix was found dead. His death apparently was the result of an overdose of drugs.

Death ended a career which had risen, quite literally, at the speed of electronic sound. Hendrix's career began to skyrocket in 1967 with the release of his first album, "Are you Experienced," and his maniacal performance at that year's Monterey Pop Festival.

After playing for a period of time with John Mayall's Bluebreakers Hendrix left and formed a group of his own, the Jimi Hendrix Experience. It was this group that electrified the crowd at Monterey. It was while he was with this group that Hendrix began to caress and make love to his guitar during performances. It was at Monterey in 1967 that Hendrix burned his guitar on stage. It was while he was with this group that Hendrix became extremely "heavy."

The group, Jimi Hendrix Experience, was very appropriately named. It was and is impossible to simply listen to the music of Jimi Hendrix. It is something that must be experienced.

It is impossible for one to passively sit

and listen to the music of Jimi Hendrix. It is something that requires a person to become totally involved or else be completely turned off by it.

Hendrix in his short, three-year career had become a leader of the youth culture. Hendrix possessed an inordinate amount of power which could be traced to his inordinate amount of talent. Few yet realize the significance of his death and the impact it will have on the youth culture. This is perhaps the most significant event to strike the youth culture since the deaths of Buddy Holley and the Big Bopper—or at least since Ken Kesey first met Timothy Leary.

It is impossible to judge the impact of his death this soon. Hendrix had tremendous power which he gained from his talent as well as his showmanship. Seeing Hendrix in person is almost beyond description.

From the moment that he came on stage and positioned himself in front of a monstrous bank of amplifiers until the last shrill wail echoed dead, his audiences were held spellbound. His appeal could almost be considered religious. After the experience of a Hendrix concert an audience would go limp. After being tense for over an hour, and reaching a climax in his destruction and glorification of the "Star Spangled Banner" it would be impossible to do anything but collapse.

In the final analysis, Hendrix lived his life and journeyed in his mind to untold heights. The time came for him to die. And he had to go.

Exercise Your Rights

VOTE

Associated Students
Academic Council
Elections
Oct. 6

Advise/Dissent: a page of editorial opinion

The High Cost of Innocence

The recent experience of A. S. President John Lyne and Steve Tichenor is typical of the treatment students receive at the hands of the Bowling Green police. The case is unusual only in that Lyne and Tichenor chose to exercise their right to a day in court. Little did they know they were taking on Bowling Green's entire power structure when they objected to being arbitrarily arrested. Fortunately, the evidence against them was so scanty that even the prosecutor admitted that there was no case, the charges were dismissed and justice prevailed. Or did it? In the course of this incident Lyne and Tichenor:

1. were falsely arrested.
2. spent the night in jail as the result of that false arrest.
3. were initially refused bond because they are students.
4. had their reputations damaged by the publicity.
5. received hate mail and self-righteous criticism from people who knew nothing of the facts in the case.
6. were refused help by several local lawyers because the attorneys were afraid to take the case.
7. had to pay legal fees six times greater than their fine would have been if they had entered a plea of guilty.

But perhaps the ghastliest part of the experience for them was what they learned about local justice, what they learned about local attitudes, and what they learned about city government.

For example, city manager Leslie Allen when informed of a student government

resolution calling for improvements in the police department asked indignantly "what business is it of theirs up on the Hill?" and then promised to "throw the resolution in the trash can." We might point out that those "up on the Hill" are citizens of this



Policing the Police

community and are entitled to fair treatment by the police—much as it may pain the arrogant Mr. Allen.

It is clear that neither help nor relief is going to come from local government or

from any other existing machinery in Bowling Green. Students must band together and form their own organization for legal relief and relentlessly fight police abuses. It would be to every student's advantage to join in such a venture because what happened to Lyne and Tichenor can happen to you.

Keown Must Cease Threats

Threats and coercion continue to be Dean Keown's method of operation in holding back any moves for change. His latest victims are several women dorm counselors who are petitioning him to lift dorm hours.

In a master piece of doubletalk and doublethink, Keown assured the women that he was not threatening them with loss of their jobs but he quickly added that he certainly would not refuse their resignations.

The student handbook issued by Dean Keown's office states unequivocally that the university will not tolerate coercion from students, yet Dean Keown continues to use the very tactics he professes to deplore. Such actions are rapidly depleting the administration's store of credibility and will eventually lead to the alienation of even the most moderate students. When that happens, Dean Keown, don't scratch your head and wonder why.

Such underhanded threats must cease if we are ever to create an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect between students and the administration. Dean Keown's continued use of such repugnant tactics can only be destructive of that goal.

Speaker Policy

We Will Accept Nothing Less

The Board of Regents will act soon on a proposed speaker policy. Their action should be closely watched by every member of the academic community.

Requests for an open policy were made during last spring's demonstrations. President Downing quickly appointed a committee that worked arduously to produce the proposed document. To everyone's credit, so far the matter has been handled rapidly and with little of the usual procrastination. It is hoped that the regents will pass the document as it stands.

The proposal is certainly flawed in that it contains the machinery for prior censorship. It carefully defines "advocacy" but it is impossible for anyone to know beforehand if a speaker is going to engage in advocacy. That judgment, according to the proposal, is to be made through the office of student affairs. That is unfortunate because Dean Charles Keown has consistently been an enemy of free speech on this campus. (Witness threats to activist leaders, threats to women dorm counselors, the difficulty of getting his permission to set up tables in the student center, his threats to student government leaders.)

Despite this illogicality in the proposal, we generally support it for purely

pragmatic reasons. It represents a reasonable degree of compromise on the part of all parties. Ordinarily we would not support such compromises but there are political realities to be considered. Kentucky is about to elect a fuhrer instead of a governor in the next election. Secondly, we recognize that students have a responsibility in making the policy process work and in that spirit we encourage the passage of this measure.

The administration and regents have responsibilities also. They must act in good faith if this policy process is to work. The recent emasculation of the proposal for student votes on the Academic Council hardly builds confidence in the regents' ability to govern the university wisely.

Perhaps they should heed the advice of the Presidential Commission on campus unrest, "The university should be an open forum where speakers of every point of view can be heard." Failure to act favorably on the proposal can only cause unnecessary trouble for the university and further demonstrate the administration's lack of faith in democracy and free speech.

Should the regents weaken the proposal further (and it appears likely they will) students should move rapidly on all fronts:

+Controversial speakers should be brought to campus immediately. The policy should be tested repeatedly.

+Relief should be sought in federal courts far removed from the political circus of local courts.

+Student government should vigorously oppose any restrictive policy.

+Demonstrations would also be justifiable to register opposition to a restrictive policy.

After all it was out of demonstrations that the original request grew at which time students were assured that normal university channels work. So far the requests of the demonstrators have been approved by every element of the academic community, only to be struck down by the regents. Should the university remain unresponsive, recourse may of necessity be to demonstrations.

Expatriate

Bruce Tucker, Editor
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P.O. Box 398 College Heights

Conversation / The Student Athlete

Social awareness is rapidly becoming a part of the everyday life of a student. Athletes are no exception.

In an informal conversation, Bill Hape, captain of Western's football team, and two of his teammates, Sam Pearson and Darryl Smith, discussed some interesting aspects of collegiate athletics and made some candid observations about the life of a Western athlete.

Hape, who plays middle linebacker, is a senior, physical education major from Evansville, Indiana. Pearson, a defensive back, is a senior recreation major from Newark, New Jersey. Smith, a flanker back, is a junior speech major from Bowling Green.

...Q. It has been said that with the coming of age of this generation, the emphasis on competition in athletics will decrease. Do you agree?

Pearson: I think so, yes. I think this decrease would be good because college athletics are getting too business-like; too professional-like. This reduction of competition would remove the business-like or job-like aspect of college athletics. Some people take a lot of fun out of college athletics by making it a business.

Smith: I think things will remain as they are. I mean, you have to have some competition in it, some people have to be gung-ho. I dig it the way it is.

Hape: There's no way that competition will ever decrease. You've got competition in all parts of life, not just athletics.

...Q. Does the pleasure in athletics come mainly from winning or from the exhilaration or competition?

Hape: It's both. I think that anyone who participates in athletics enjoys competition or he wouldn't be out there to start with.

Pearson: It's a combination of the two. ...Q. What do you think of the idea of sports without keeping score?

Smith: No, you have to keep score because that adds to it. People say it doesn't matter whether you won or lost, it's how you played the game. It that is the case, why keep score?

Pearson: The name of the game is to win, man.

Smith: Yeah.

...Q. Some people contend that athletics dehumanize a person, make a man into a machine, or at least a part of a machine. Do you think that is true?

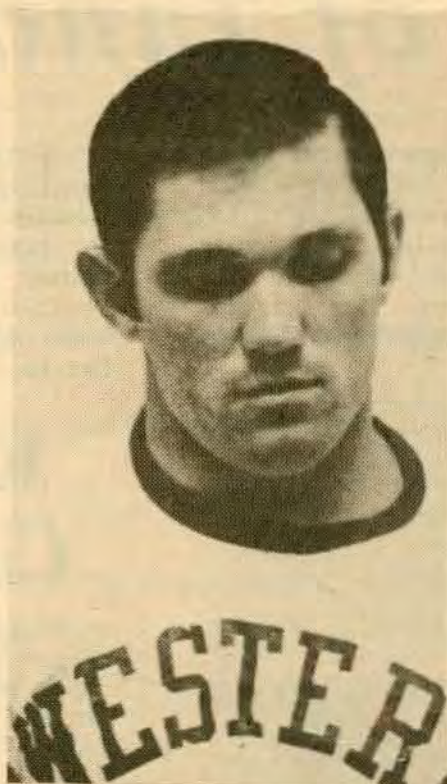
Pearson: No, you might be a machine when you're out there on the field, you might have to conform to a whole lot of discipline, you might have to do things that you normally wouldn't do on the street in a football game. But, it's all worthwhile. I think it molds a person's personality to where he can take the pain and the agony and turn it all in on Friday afternoon for some pleasure on Saturday.

Smith: I think it's worth all the pain and everything that you go through, the sacrifices and the discipline, when you put together, say, a ten-and-0 season. There are forty guys out there and each man is doing his job on Saturday, and when you win, it's really worth it. I think it really makes you or breaks you as a man. If you can take four years of football, you can take anything that life throws up against you.

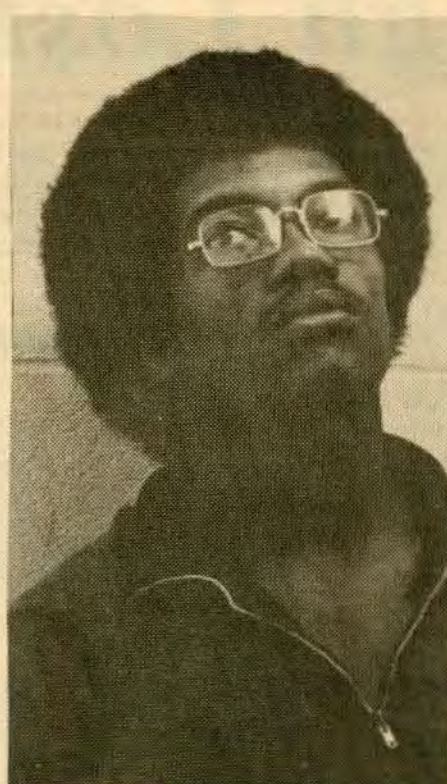
Hape: There are certain things that all athletes have to give up. Unless you're willing to give these things up, you'd might as well not be associated with athletics. During the week we practice five days for every ball game. Everybody wants to do it or they wouldn't be out there doing it. They don't have to make you or anything—you want to do it.

...Q. There are a lot of restrictions placed on athletes and there are many things that athletes must give up, especially during the season. Is it all worth it?

Smith: I think it's worth it. Anything that's worthwhile, you're going to have to sacrifice for. I consider football and athletics worthwhile because this is my bag right now. I enjoy it as much as I do anything. In order for me to do my best, I'm going to have to make some sacrifices, such as practicing every day. It's hot out there and you get tired but if I'm going to get better and be good at it, I'm going to have to give up something. That makes it worthwhile. There are times when you might wonder, but it's worth it.



Hape



Pearson



Photos by Mike Kohnhorst

Smith

Pearson: You have to give up some things. Sometimes you don't understand why. Some of the things, when you lay it on the line, don't even make sense. But you just have to do it because somewhere along the line it's supposed to help you.

Smith: Some of the things you go through are simply for discipline. If you don't allow yourself to be disciplined, then you're missing something.

Pearson: The coaches say, okay, curfew at 10 o'clock tonight, lights out 10:30. Shoot man, I can go to bed at 1:30 in the morning and still get my job done. But you have to lay up in the bed and close your eyes tight, man. You do it, man. You do it because you don't want to get the coaches on the wrong side of you.

Hape: Everyone thinks the coaches discipline us, but I think it's more than the players discipline themselves. You practice five days a week, it gets awfully hot out there some days and you wonder if it's all worth it or not. But on Saturday when you come off that field and you've won the ballgame, buddy, it makes it all worth it.

Smith: Like when you score and you've got twenty thousand people cheering for you, on your side, you get chill bumps and it makes it worth it.

Pearson: Man, if you lose, you feel like quitting.

...Q. Do you feel that there is too much violence in football?

Pearson: Remember guys like Bronco Nagurski? Bronco Nagurski looked like Bronco Nagurski. Remember Glanville? He used to say "Sam, I want you to tear his Adam's apple out." He used to say "gore and kill." What's wrong with just tackling. 'Some of the stuff he used to tell me made me sick.

'Man, if you lose, you feel like quitting'

...Q. Does participating in athletics hurt you academically?

Smith: It takes a special-type person, a pretty tough man mentally and physically—to play football and go through all the things you have to do for football with practices and meetings, games, disciplinary deals, curfews, and keep up in your work too. It's rough and it's tough and it takes a special kind of person to be able to do both and do them well.

Hape: You have meetings two or three times every week, you schedule your classes to where you can practice every afternoon. One thing the coaches always stress is that education comes before athletics. They'd rather you go to class than cut and come to practice.

...Q. Athletes, like everyone, are becoming

color to it. If you're walking down the street and someone calls you a name, you can almost bet that it's not someone from the football team.

...Q. Do you think that this attitude is a result of working in such close proximity with one another or is it a mental attitude shared by all athletes?

Pearson: I think it is a result of both. It is partly a result of what you might call colleague-ship. I think prejudice and racism is almost a human instinct. You identify with someone from your hometown before you would with someone who is not. But this all breaks down and everything is cool after you form this colleague-ship.

Hape: Now almost every team has colored boys on it. I think you have to have a mixed team—a team with both colored and white on it. I think that now, everybody is accepted and it should have been that way a long time ago. It sure hasn't hurt anyone.

Pearson: The quarterback at Georgia Tech is the first black athlete they've ever had there and he's the leader of the team, he's the quarterback.

...Q. Are athletes becoming more aware of social issues other than race relations?

Smith: In the past athletes have always been crewcut, clean, all-American type guys. They're now becoming more flamboyant like everyone else. A few years ago Sam couldn't have an Afro or I couldn't have my long sideburns.

Pearson: Athletes are becoming more aware and maybe that is the reason that they are beginning to look more like regular people than athletes.

Hape: You're a student first and then an athlete.

...Q. Have athletic scholarships become obsolete.

Pearson: No, I think anything that helps someone who otherwise might not be able to attend college couldn't be obsolete.

...Q. There is an NCAA regulation that says an athlete can have his scholarship revoked for taking part in a demonstration. Has anything ever been said to any of you about this?

Hape: We never talk about things like that because athletes don't associate with things like that to start with. It takes a special kind of person to be an athlete and that's just one of the things you have to give up. You've got to keep your nose clean.

Smith: I don't think our coaches would mind us expressing our opinion in an orderly manner. As long as we don't do anything radical.

'We sweat together and sweat doesn't have any color'

Smith: It's definitely a contact sport. I think you have to have sort of a split personality. When you're on the field you have to go all out, you've got to love that contact, really want to play get hit and hit somebody. But I'm no animal, man. The day of the big, dumb, animal athlete is over. There are guys on the team with 3.5's and a variety of majors ranging from pre-law and pre-med to physics. It's changing from the animal instinct. You can be an animal on the field but off the field you're just a regular guy.

more and more aware and more concerned about social issues and problems. Do you think that black and white athletes share a common bond, that the regular black and white students?

Hape: I think we do. Down there we're just all one team. We've got a different colored skin, sure, but we're all teammates. We work with each other like we were brothers. We're playing together so we might as well get along together.

Pearson: Yeah, a person is a person. We sweat together and sweat doesn't have any